Clearance of River Yamuna

4047. SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI : Will the Minister of ENVIORNMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that inspite of spending colossal amount the condition of the River Yamuna have not yet improved;

(b) if so, whether Government are having any action plan against the agencies failed to clear the Yamuna; and

(c) if so, what are those agencies and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) while the water quality of River Yamuna is within the prescribed limits in the State of Haryana, it has not shown the desired improvement in Delhi and some parts of U.P. because of phenomenal increase of population upstream of the river and large scale extraction of water from the river for drinking and other purposes. The National River conservation Directorate under the Ministry of Environment & Forests has launched Yamuna Action Plan (YAP)-I and YAP-II at a total cost of Rs. 1339 crore for the abatement of pollution of River Yamuna. An expenditure of Rs. 686 crore is reported to have been incurred under both the phases of YAP till 31st December, 2006. YAP-I was declared completed in February, 2003 and YAP-I with an estimated cost of Rs. 624 crore, is under implementation in the States of U.P., Haryana & Delhi with funds released from time to time commensurate with the progress of the sanctioned works in these States. Tackling of pollution in rivers is a continuous activity and concerted efforts are undertaken on an ongoing basis by all stakeholders *viz*; the Central Government, the States and the implementing agencies through various pollution abatement works like Interception and Diversion (I&D) works, construction of Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs), Low Cost Sanitation (LCS) works, Construction of Crematoria (CRE), River Front Development (RFD) works and other measures like plantation, public awareness etc. In addition to the above, the Governments of the NCT of Delhi, Haryana and U.P. have also taken up large scale sewerage, non-sewerage and sewage treatment works out of their own Plan funds. Besides continuous monitoring by the Ministry, regular review of the implementation of the programme is undertaken by the Ministry at different levels with the concerned State/

implementing agencies and the States are advised to expedite the progress of works based upon the review.

Effect of global warming

4048. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIORNMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that country would lose many hectares of land due to global warming by the end of this century;

(b) if so, what stretegy has been formulated by Government to identify the affected areas;

(c) whether Government have prepared any blue-print for the rehabilitation of affected people and evacuate the likely and already affected areas; and

(d) how much land has been lost by our country in the coastal areas due to global warming during this century and what is the rate of rise of sea level right now compared to last decades?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The Government is aware of the implications due to projected climate change and the past observations on the mean sea level along the Indian coast show a long-term rising trend of about 1.0 mm/year. The recent data suggests a rising trend of 2.5 mm/year in the sea-level along Indian coastline. Model simulation studies indicate that the oceanic region adjoining the Indian subcontinent is likely to warm at its surface by about 1.5 -2 degree Centigrade by the middle of this century and by about 2.3 - 3.5 degree Centigrade by the end of the century. The corresponding thermal expansion, related sea-level rise is expected to be between 15 cm and 38 cm by the middle of this century and between 46 cm and 59 cm by the end of the century. According to a study conducted by the Ministry of Environment & Forests on the impacts of climate change on various sectors including coastal zones, in the event of one meter sea-level rise, 5764 km^2 of land in coastal areas of India is projected to lose, displacing approximately 7.1 million people along with 4200 km of roads. Further the coastal areas are also vulnerable to projected increase in frequency and